CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 57-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-8c. New

Orleans cotton, 10 1-4c. New York cotton. 10 11-16c. New York gold, 100 1-2. WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sig. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley cooler northwest back to warmer southwest winds. stationary barometer, and partly cloudy

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, Say 10, 1878, 10 08 p.m.

W. M. M ELROY, Sergeant, WASHINGTON.

The Investigation of the Presidential Election Frauds to be Confined to Ascertaining the Truth or Falsity of M'Lin's Statements, without Reference to Hayes's Title-Other Matters.

"WASHINGTON, May 10.—Subscriptions to the four per cent loan to-day was three hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred Lieutenants Safeste and Sablousk, of the

Russian navy, arrived here yesterday and are sojourning at the Russian legation. They came to this country on the Cimbria. The members of the joint Democratic caucus committee, together with the Democratic members of the house judiciary committee, and other prominent Democratic representatives, including Messrs. Springer, Finley and Williams, of Michigan, who have had immediate charge of the subject of the alleged the governor's, who asserted that his com-Florida Presidential frauds, after consultation with Speaker Randall to-day reached the conclusion that the investigation of the

are on the Second national bank, of Wilkestransfers from the counterfeit-plate of the Merchants national bank, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, which made its appearance national bank-notes of this denomination should be carefully scrutinized, as other counterfeit issues from this plate are likely to be terfeit issues from this plate are likely to be the right of the research of the research of the research of the research of the right of the r

CABLE CLIPPINGS.

Meagre Reports from Beyond the Ses. Embracing News of Little Importance-Comparatively Nothing Coucern ng the Eastern

Belgrade. BELGRADE, May 10.-In consequence o the representations of foreign diplomatic agents. Prince Milan refuses to sign the death-warrants of the condemned Tapola revolutionists. The ministers decline to accept any responsibility for such refusal.

St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg, May 10 .- The Agence Russe says: "All the newspaper revelations respecting the proposals whereof Count Schouvaloff is the bearer, are hypothetical. The government itself does not know the fact, however, does not preclude a pacific solution. Prince Golitzyne has succeeeed General Ignatieff as prefect of the St. Petersburg

LONDON, May 10.-A Belgrade dispatch, in contradicting the press reports, says the of sentences of the Tapola revolutionists have finally been rejected by Prince Milan and a majority of the cabinet. Ex-Minister Thumitch and twenty-two others will therefore

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that Lord Beaconsfield in his last inter-view with Count Schouvaloff, explained with great precision the special English interests which England would in all circumstances protect. England, as before, lays the chief stress on the European settlement of a question, attaching weight to the form The fact, therefore, that England is entering into pour parlers about various points of the treaty cannot be interpreted by Russia as I showing a disposition on the part of the Britsh cabinet to swerve from the line adopted. Meanwhile the war party in St Petersburg is beginning to stir Count Schouvaloff. He is thought to be too Euglish in his views, and on his arrival he finds a strong counter
said lands; that there is there but a basis too uncertain to make it figure in the determination of the damages to be awarded. **" (Judgment of April 21, 1877.)

In addition to this the marquis said "that current set in against his position, as well as his mission. His visit to Prince Bismarck ooked as if he saw his danger, and was intent upon securing the co-operation of the

German chancellor. Negotiations for the surrender of the fortresses and the withdrawal of the Russian army from Constantinople are reported to be progressing favorably.
A Vienna correspondent to the Daily Telegraph says that it is believed that Prince Bismarck's counsels to Count Schouvaloff

dent. The news from Vienna is generally

tween England and Russia.

The Hopeful View of the Political Situation Depressing the British Wheat only a small attendance at this market to-day. Wheat is dull at twopence per hun-

was arrested, but as it was evidently an accident, nobody could be found to file an affidavit.

Taso, in Texas, and thence through New to the design and the personner, whose name we cannot teath, was evidently an accident, nobody could be found to file an affidavit.

Taso, in Texas, and thence through New to the design and the personner, whose name we cannot teath, and that the completed line, and that the on the Completed line, and that the on the Pacific coast. The Texas and Pacific dently thought you might regard as a condition of a road from Fort Worth to El Paso is twenty-five cents per bottle,

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

Mr. Campbell's Reply to Governor Brown's Statement Concerning the Title of the Texas and Pacific to the Franchises, Etc., of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific.

An Exhaustive Document, Containing Much that will Interest the Friends of the Proposed Southern Transcontinental Railway - Sherman's Order Concerning the Memphis Customhouse.

Pointed Letter from Hon. Casey Young Protesting Against the Secretary's Action Pending a Bill Sure to Pass Congress Specifying the Use of Tennessee Marble.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-Mr. Douglass Cambell, of New York, a few days ago, before the judiciary committee of the house, replied to Ex-Governor John C. Brown's answer to him on the question raised before the committee in regard to the title of the Texas and Pacific railway company to the property and franchises of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railroad company. Before proceedthe governor's, who asserted that his company has now in its possession four million nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars of the land-grant bonds of the Memmatters connected with this subject is not a phis and El Paso company; and that, aside to a point in Bowie county, within six miles from these, there are not to exceed one hun-

barre, Pennsylvania, and the National Revere Biggs & Co., of this city, or temporarily de-bank, of Boston, Massachusetts. They are posited with the clerk of the court in France, Now, let us see whether a forfeiture has been last week. The work is well-executed, and and have released Mr. Gray and Judge Fan- until July 1, 1875, for the completion of the of the Texas and Pacific.
Third—Eighteen land-grant bondholders,

thousand dollars—who were formerly repre-sented in this country by Colonel Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and whose power of been given to you, or is on its way here. have nothing to do with those bonds, but I know that they have received nothing, either

in land or in money.

Fourth—The Rouen and Berthault bonds, d a'so some others which are acting with am correct in the facts, these rights have Mr. Rouen-the amount of said bonds may be estimated at about thirty-two thousand dollars-I understand that you hold also powers of attorney from them. Fifth-What is called the Andrieux bond-

positive statement about it). proposals. If Count Schouvaloff could have been exchanged the proposals of the bonds that have been exchanged for land, I know positively that, in a great many instances, land in Texas was accepted many instances, land in Texas was accepted. only because no other option was left, and that, thus placed between a complete loss and the ownership of lands in Texas, French bondholders were driven to this last alternative. But if any one could imagine that, in so purchasing the land-grant bonds of the Memphis and El Paso, the Texas and Pacific has wiped cut the dark cloud left hanging over the American credit by the transactions of General John C. Fremont, he would be

> sion of the court of Paris in this very case against Fremont and others: Whereas the value of lands offered to the e at present estimated safely; that the last word of Gray himself, in his own handwriting, addressed to his counsel on the thir-teenth of May, 1876, is that it will not be before an indefinite period of time that it will be possible to determine the actual value of said lands; that there is there but a basis

In addition to this Ithe marquis said "that, outside the holders of land certificates you [Campbell] represent before the committee, you can say that, if there had been time enough, you would to-day represent all the bona-fide holders of such certificates now in France." Mr. Campbell, after reading this letter of the marquis, said he had been just shown a telegram from Paris to the effect that powers of attorney were being rapidly ollected authorizing him to act for such of ne bondholders as he did not then represent, and he denied in the "strongest manner poswere pacific. Bismarck informed the count that he would do all in his power to bring poration except these bondholders. "As for about an understanding.

The Daily News's special from Berlin says of its officers or agents; have never had any the Texas and Pacific, which now applies to communication with them, directly or indirectly; and I am not aware that they even warlike, and seems to indicate that Austria | knew of the existence of these proceedings. does not regard her prospects improved Another word, and I am done with answer-tance to the Texas and Pacific is the franchise said here that the land-grant mortgages only cover the land lying along three hundred miles of the road; and it has been argued that ation Depressing the British Wheat
Trade.

Liverpool. May 10.—A leading grain
circular says: "During the past week wheat
exhibited daily increasing depression, the
more hopeful view of the political situation
more hopeful view of the political situation
have matured. Under the laws of Texas, the
have matured. Under the laws of Texas, the more hopeful view of the political situation have matured. Under the laws of Texas, the inducing buyers to suspend operations. In the provincial markets since Tuesday wheat the whole franchise is subject to the claim of the whole franchise is subject to the claim of the completion of the road, but the court has held that the State of Texas, by engaging in war, prevented the completion of the road, but the court has held that the state of Texas, the whole franchise is subject to the claim of the completion of the road, but the court has held that the state of Texas, the whole franchise is subject to the claim of the completion of the road, and this creations. the provincial intracts and decline of sixpence to has generally quoted a decline of sixpence to one shilling per quarter, with an extremely interefore, the corporation is still in existence, if the proceedings are void by which it has been attempted to transfer its property to the been attempted to transfer its property to the mined by the financial condition of the mined by the financial condition of the interval business moved very slowly, transactions being merely retail at barely Tuesday's Texas and Pacific, my clients have rights to currencies. Maize is in moderate inquiry, and prices rather favor buyers. There was

day. Wheat is dull at twopence per hundred decline for both red and white. Flour the proposition advanced by Governor Brown is sixpence per barrel and one shilling per sack cheaper. Maize being in larger supply Texas and Pacific to build a road from Fort on the quays there was some pressure to self. Worth to El Paso regardless of the franchise and prices were further reduced sixpence per of the Memphis and El Paso company. He said: "The Texas and Pacific railway compa-Another Victim of Reckless Shooting.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 10.—A performer 1871, and amended in 1872. By the sixth with Whalen's variety combination of Louis- section of the original act of incorporation. with Whalen's variety combination and partity founded with whalen's variety combination which has come to the franchises of, or to consolidate with, any the franchises of, or to consolidate with, any knowledge since my former argument. head of a woman. The aim miscarried and railroad company or companies theretofore an eight year old boy, named Wiegel, who incorporated by congressional State, or Teran eight year old boy, named Wiegel, who incorporated by congressional, State, or Terwas playing outside the canvas, was shot in the forehead and almost instantly killed.

State of Texas. If either of these assertions are untrue, the aid desired should not be by which Judge Bradley appointed Mr. Gray granted. We claim that neither of these assertions The performer, whose name we cannot learn, Paso, in Texas, and thence through New receiver of the Memphis and El Paso com- sertions is true; that it does not own a large

State; that it has, by virtue of a State law, consolidated with these comparies, and that under such franchise it now has the right to build its road from Fort Worth to El Paso The two corporations, the franchises of which, Paso, are the Southern Pacific, chartered under the name of the Texas Western railroad company, in 1852, and the Southern Trans-continental railroad company, chartered in 1870. In the view which I take of the law f this case, it is unnecessary to discuss the original charters of these coporations, for the act of the Texas legislature dated May 2, 1873, was, by its terms, a substitute for all

the former legislation upon the subject. This act was passed after the purchase (or alleged purchase) of these two reads by the Texas and Pacific. It was passed to define the rights and duties of the Texas and Pacific as successor to, and assignee of, the Southern Pacific and Southern Transcontinental railroads, and was, in fact, Pacific, by its board of directors, should, within fifteen days after the approval of the act, signify its acceptance or rejection of the thirty days file a formal acceptance or rejection of the same with the secretary of the sense to the same with the secretary of the sense to section, it was provided that the Texas and parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with the terms and provisions of the act were repealed. As the company has claimed under his act, we assume that it accepted its condition. By such acceptance it became a contract, and it wiped out all former charters and grants to the Southern Pacific and Southern Transcontinental, of which the Texas and Pacific was the assignee and sucssor. Unless, therefore, the Texas and Pacific has, under this act, a right to build this road, it has no rights under the charters of the Southern Pacific and Southern Transcontinental. Now, let us see what are its provisions. Section 1 provides that the Texas and Pacific railway company 'shall construct its road' from Marshall to Jefferson; thence

dential title.

The United States treasurer will to-night send two million dollars of the five hundred-dollar silver certificates to the assistant treasurer at New York.

The word service of the company twenty sections of land the rate of thirteen acres for each one hundred dollar silver certificates to the assistant treasurer at New York.

The word service of the five hundred dollar silver certificates to the assistant treasurer at New York.

The great company twenty sections of land the rate of thirteen acres for each one hundred dollars into the company twenty sections of land the surject on the company. The speaker make in June, 1873, between Mr. John A. C. Gray and the Texas and Pacific railway company. The speaker called on the commandation that the company fail the company fail the company fail the company fail the sections should the company fail the company fail the company fail the speaker called on the committees for mittee on public calendar, new one hundred dollar counterfeits bave make their appearance in Chicago. They are on the Second national bank, of Wilkes
The United States treasurer will to-night to seed the same consideration. Gray had them service on the company fail them to him for service on the company. The subject of the same consideration. Gray had them service, and returned them service on the subject on France, and are this day in trust with tion of land, or reservation of lands, except with a view to lawsuits pending there; seven incurred. In 1874 the legislature passed a hundred and twelve thousand doilars of these general act, extending the time for the conbonds have received eleven per cent. in cash, struction of railroads one year. This allowed o speak hereafter. It is enough to say, at time one year. This gave until July 1, 1876, present, that they are not in the possession of the Completion of the lower line to Fort of the Texas and Pacific.

Worth, and until January 1, 1877, for the with bonds amounting to at least seventy-five thousand dollars—more probably to ninety housand dollars-more probably to ninety benefit of its provisions, upon condition that twelve months from the completion of its southern line to Fort Worth (that is, within twelve months from July 1, 1876), it should attorney, if I am well informed, has already build and equip, from Fort Worth westwardly, forty miles of road each year, or eighty miles each two years. The first year has ex-pired; the second year expires two months hence. I know of no other statutes than these. I believe that there are none. If I

lapsed from failure to finish the upper line to Fort Worth, by January 1, 1877, and will lapse two months hence by failure to com-plete eighty miles from Fort Worth toward holders—they are nine together—the amount of said bonds being about the same as in the and provisions of law in support of his popreceding item-(though I cannot make a sition, and again repeated that "on the second day of July, 1878, unless eighty miles of the road is finished from Fort Worth toward El Paso, it will be the duty of the attorneygeneral to begin proceedings for the forfeit-ure of the right of the Texas and Pacific railway company to build its road as assignee of the Southern Pacific or Southern Transcontinental. None of this road, I believe, has been constructed. Eighty miles cannot be built in the next two months. That the legislature will give no further time, is shown by the experience of the past. In 1876, this company made the most strenuous efforts to secure an extension of but a few days, so as ment let me quote a few words from a deciunderstand that Major Turner, in a written argument, intended to be submitted to the committee, takes the position that all this is of no importance, for even if the franchises bondholders in exchange for their bonds, and of the Southern Pacific and Southern Transn accordance with the terms of the contract continental should be forfeited to-morrow, a of the twelfth of June, 1873, between Gray new railroad company could be organized the bondholders) and the Texas and Pacific railway company, cannot law of Texas, and that the Texas and Pacific would be in as good condition as before. Well, gentlemen, I admit the fact that under the general railroad act of Texas, passed in 1876, a new corporation could be organ-ized to-morrow to build a railroad from Fort Worth to El Paso, but, unfortunately for the Texas and Pacific, it could not benefit thereby. The twenty-sixth section of the act under which said company would be organized, expressly forbids a corporation organized under its provisions from being incorporated, by private or judicial sale, or otherwise, with any railroad company organized under the laws of any other State or of the United States. (Laws of Texas, 1876, page 149.) The Texas and Pacific is a corporation created by the United States. It is asking for aid from the United States. It proposes to give a mortgage on a road which it intends to build. It is only permitted by its own charter to consolidate with roads chartered prior to 1871 (section 6), and under the law of Texas it could not be incorporated with a new company hereafter to be organcongress. From this examination of the law, laying aside all disputed questions of fact, ing these preliminary objections. It has been of the Memphis and El Paso, which it here country, and various other circumstances, of litigation, embarrassment of title, etc , which make it exceedingly elastic. This, therefore, is an outstanding, valid, substantial franhise, and I believe that, upon an examination of the question, you must agree with my conclusion that it is the only franchise of any value under which the Texas and Pacific could build this road. If I am correct, the vital question to be determined, therefore, is whether the Texas and Pacific has acquired a valid title to this franchise; and upon this question I beg leave to make some further

> of my adversaries, and partly founded on some information which has come to my JUDGE BRADLEY'S DEVILMENT.

emarks, partly in answer to the arguments

the State of Texas by virtue of permission revised statutes of the United States, perfrom congress, but asserts that, in accordance with the provisions of its charter, it has purchased the franchises of two corporations, besides the Memphis and El Paso, chartered by the legislature of Texas for the construction of a railroad across that State that it has be virtue of a State law perfect that the statutes of the United States, perfect that the statutes of the States of the States of the United States, perfect that the state of the States of the United States, perfect that the state of the States of the United States of the States of the States of the United States of the United States of the and that prior to that there was no law per-mitting it. The law is not retroactive nor mitting it. The law is not retroactive nor declaratory, nor does it purport to be. This would seem to be a sufficient answer to the statute. But aside from this, if the revised of so gigantic a character, the judicial proceedings on which they are founded of such that the pational honor cannot it is claimed, authorize the Texas and Pacific statutes had then been in existence, or if they to construct its road from Fort Worth to E! had defined the law as it then existed, the order could not have been made. Mr. Campbell, in answer to Mr. Lapham, of

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the committee, said "the revised statutes in-corporated all prior law, but also much that was new; that the section alluded to was original, referring as it does to two acts, one of 1869, and the other of 1872, and neither of those acts has anything of this kind in it. It is entirely a new provision. The section per-mits a justice of the supreme court to make an order for an injunction (not for a receiver) in a case pending in his district, at such place out of his district as the parties may in writing agree upon. Here there was no cause pending. By rule 11, the bill must be filed in the clerk's office, and by rule 7 a suba new charter. By its ninth section, its grants, donations and reservations were to take the place of all former grants, and the road thenceforth was to be subject to the general railroad law of the State. By the eleventh section, it was provided that the Toyse and

was not passed until December, 1873. Prior

to that time, no motion, on consent or other-

trict. The law specifically provided that service could only be made within the district, and in this case no process was ever served, for none was ever issued. Mr. Davenport made another statement, in regard to the relation which Frament boys to the company. lation which Fremont bore to the company.

solicitor. Mr. Davenport stated that I was mistaken in this, for the bill bore the names of Ballinger, Jack & Mott, a firm of lawyers in Texas; but, unfortunately, it was admitted that these names were signed, not by the firm, but by Mr. Courtlandt Parker, in New Jersey. It is a fact that none of the firm of Ballinger, Jack & Mott, residing in Texas, ever read or even saw the bill, until weeks after Judge Bradley signed the order, and this fact Judge Bradley must have known, for it will be shown that he recommended these gentlemen to Mr. Parker. What kind of a guaranty of the truth of a bill is afforded to a court by the signature of counsel who never have seen it, and whose counsel who never have seen it, and whose names are written by another lawyer, in a distant State, employed by the chief conspirator, and who has good reasons for with printed. This slow progress may have been, printed. This slow progress may have been, and the constant of the four hundred thousand dollars appropriated. This slow progress may have been, and the constant of the four hundred thousand dollars appropriated. This slow progress may have been, and the constant of the four hundred thousand dollars appropriated. This slow progress may have been, and the four hundred thousand dollars appropriated. This slow progress may have been, and the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the Republican party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the republican party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the republican party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the republican party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the republican party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the republicant party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the republicant party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the republicant party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand dollars appropriate the republicant party was secaring to make the four hundred thousand th

criterion of value than the statement that ably result, not only to the government in in regard to the subject of war claims. He some land, the location of which is not shown, has been sold at an average of three and a half dollars an acre. It is a well-known fact that in many of the organized countres of the State, the best land is selling, for the school of the state of the st deeply mistaken; and in support of this state- to save its land-grant, but it was refused. I that in many of the organized counties of the and other funds, at one dollar and a half an acre, on ten years time—equal to from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre. This fact is stated in the annual report of the Texas and Pacific railway company for 1877 (page 20), and it is given as a reason why this company as been unable to sell its lands areas, ated." In conclusion, Mr. Campbell summed ap as follows:

"It is no answer to our request for an investigation to be told by the committee that the Texas and Pacific bill cannot pass the the Texas and Pacific bill cannot pass the transportant and that, therefore, such an investigation to the told by the committee of this it antagonized by any action of your department without protesting against it. I therefore, such as investigation to request that you will be assent to be a colleged by the course of which Mr. M'Mahon as to whether the Republican called attention to the fact that Republican houses had twice passed the William and Mary college bill, about which the Republican make party capital.

will not pass. Year after year the company applies for national bounty, and the time has come to see what kind of a title it possesses to this property. My clients, a large body of to this property. My clients, a large body of citizens of a friendly State—a State which, in the darkest hour of our revolution, furnished the aid which gave us independencecome to this tribunal complaining that, by gressional district of Tennessee will be carried abuse of the judicial process of our highest court, they have been grossly wronged. They ask you to see whether this is true. You have powers which no court can wield. You can send anywhere in the republic for witnesses, books and papers. From your questions no witness can be shielded. They believe that your investigation will show up their title in such a light has brought the administration some strength that no other proceedings will be necessary in our State.

for its establishment. But whether this results or not, they will have at least the poor

the congress of the United States, which, through its committees, spends weeks in inquiring whether a doorkeeper, or some con- and the men will strike. The spinners at sul in a distant port, has done his duty, refuse to inquire whether the great wrong has been perpetrated of which we lay the proofs before you? I do not believe that to this question your committee or the house of representatives will answer 'no!' My opponents desire to shield themselves under the lock-out at Preston is complete, and five thousand operatives who are willows.

The lock-out at Preston is complete, and five thousand operatives who are willows.

The lock-out at Preston is complete, and five thousand operatives who are willows.

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The lock-out at Preston is complete, and five thousand operatives who are willows.

The lock-out at Preston is complete, and five thousand operatives who are willows. nents desire to shield themselves under the and five thousand operatives who are willing narrow limitations imposed by the resolution | to work are enforced to idleness. which has been referred to your committee. If I am right in my construction of the law applicable to the charter of the Southern Pacific and Southern Transcontinental railroad companies, then, even under the present resolution, an investigation should be had. But if I am wrong, still it should not be denied. This resolution is merely preliminary. The house gathered from the minority report of the Pacific railroad committee that there was some question about the title of the Texas and Pacific, and referred it to you to decide whether grounds existed for an investigation. The resolution as drawn was rather narrow, but the object is apparent. It is to discover whether the Texas and Pacific has a valid title, and whether the United States will be safe in guaranteeing its bonds. It comes before congress alleging that it owns four hundred miles of completed road, and further owns the right to construct a road through the

that of the Memphis and El Paso; that if other charters seem to be outstanding, they can certainly be forfeited in two months time We claim that the Texas and Pacific is not the owner of the franchise of the Memphis and El Paso; that the judicial proceedings by which it asserts title were absolutely void; and, in conclusion, we claim that upon no technical ground, if one exists, should this investigation be denied. That the frauds of which we lay the proofs before your body are of so gigantic a character, the judicial proa nature, that the national honor canno allow them to pass unnoticed, but demands that they should be investigated."

GOVERNOR BROWN, when Mr. Campbell closed, addressed the committee, and said he "did not know what limit there is to be to the discussion. I supposed Mr. Campbell was simply going to re-ply to the points raised by us. But he has brought in many additional facts, which seem to me entirely irrelevant, and, in order to place myself right, I should like to have an opportunity of replying to them, though do not wish to prolong the discussion. should like to make one short statement however, and it is this: So far as these bond are concerned, we have in actual possesssor four million two hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred dollars of the bends; and we have under a contract for delivery, in which all the title of the parties is transferred, seven hundred and sixteen thousand more, and there are thirty-eight thousand

is all out of the case. As I have already stated, the provision of the revised statutes ment. The Memphis Customhouse. Secretary Sherman, in face of the pending wise, could be made out of the district. Rule
55 provided for the issuing of special injunctions. They could only be granted on notice to the party, and no allowance was made for hearing the motion outside the disputation of the Memphis customhouse with Tennessee marble, has ordered that the work so long suspended shall be begun at once and prosecuted with vigor, Illinois sandstone to

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1878. Speaking of the New York action of Mrs. Ives against the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railroad company, to which I adverted in been decided to contract for the building of matters connected with this subject is not a question of privilege, and that therefore of buliness, there are not to exceed one hundred red thousand dollars outstanding—about red thousand dollars outstanding—about from the expellar of Texarkana; thence through the towns of the company; and that the proportion for an affidavit of Texarkana; thence through the towns of the company; and that the proportion for an affidavit of the company, he said that the proportion for a called for must be alled for more than and attorney for the french logation and attorney for more than and attorney for the road, from Sherman to Fort Worth, has never been constructed. On the other members on the gate all the facts in relation to the last electors of the company and the same does not involve an in-Milin and others are true, the investigation of the property of the same does not involve an in-Milin and others are true, the investigation of the property in the subject is not a point in power country, when the shall expend to the same are not to exceed one hundred to the exceed one hundred was not form the company, he said that the congress on the point of the president, was good service, and gave the court jurisdiction, of the prevention of members of congress and of President and that no such step that the same appoint of the prevention of members of congress and of President and the point of the french logation and attorney for the road, from Sherman to Fort Worth, has never been constructed. On the other ine, it was to build from the communication of the nones are true, the investigation of the prevention of members of congress and of President and the prevention of members of congress and of President and that the subject is not a point in the declar to the whole issue. The congress on the prevention of the company, he said that the local superintendent in charge provided for by a pending act of congress; and that the local superintendent in charge provided for the road that the local superintendent in charge provided for the my former argument, reading therefrom an affidavit of Mr. Gray, made in the year 1873, that Fremont was not the president of the company, he said that the New York courts held that service upon the New York courts held th open the default. This was resisted you of my belief that it will certainly become officers of the road." The result of which was that it was denied, as the papers show. "One other criticism Mr. Gray's counsel made regarding the statement in my opening argument. Rule 24 of the supreme court requires that every bill in equity shall contain the signature of a counsel as a guarantee of the truth of its statements. I stated that this bill was not signed by a counsel, and added that it was not even signed by a material now, and to order the building to distant State, employed by the chief conspirator, and who has good reasons for withholding his own signature? Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I believe that this disposes of all the statements made by the counsel for Mr. Gray, except as to the value of the Texas lands, and the certificates to the good character of his clients, furnished by Judge Bradley and Judge Rumsey. In regard to the value of the Texas lands, I think enough has been shown in the letter of the Marquis de Chambrun, that I have read to day. Certificates for thirteen acres of land selling for four and five dollars, gives a fairer criterion of value than the statement that might just as well have been made the very hour the bill designating the material that the claims had been paid, it would be seen should be used went to the calendar, for your | that if the Republicans obtained a majority long experience in congress must have made | in the house they would pay out nine hunyou fully aware of the fact then that it would | dred million dollars more for the payment of be almost an utter impossibility to secure its such claims-consideration and passage until very near the Mr. Thorn.b

> The statement is current here, and is generally accepted as correct, that the tenth conby the Republicans, assisted by the Inde-pendents. It is said that the friends of the administration are making, and will make, unusual exertions, not only to defeat Casey J. M. K.

The British Labor Troubles.

Destination of the Cimbria's Men and LONDON, May 11.—The Standard under-stands that the Russian ambassador at Rome other vessels take them to the mouth of the Amoor river, this being twenty-one days shorter than the route across Siberia. The object is merely for the better protection of the Russian possessions on the lower Amoor

Base-Ball Scores. Cleveland, O., May 10: Cleveland, 13; Jeneva. 2. Lowell, Mass., May 10: Lowells, 2; Buffa-Indianapolis, May 10: Milwaukees, 1; Indianapolis, 6. Springfield, Mass., May 10: Crickets, 14; Springfield, 4.

Babies cry because they suffer; and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's baby syrup. Only CONGRESSIONAL.

Exciting Scenes in the House during the Discussion of an Old War Claim-All the Old Hackneyed Stories of Andersonville and Libby Prisons Raked Up.

A Pennsylvania Bully Rants and Rears, and Rips and Tares, in Violation of Decency and Deco. hecause he was Once Confined in a Confederate Prison.

The Senate Passes the Bill Repealing the Bankrupt Act, to Go into Effect on the First of September, 1878-Other Business Disposed of in Both Houses.

In the House. WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mr. Wood intro-duced a bill providing that the indebtedness of the United States to importers for an excess of deposits for unascertained duties, or duties or other moneys paid under protest, when ascertained under the provisions of the law, shall be paid regardless of the time of the original payment thereof, with interest and costs legally due, under sections 989 and 966 of the revised statutes, from the permanent annual appropriation for that purpose in section 3689. Referred.

The committee on naval expenditures pre ented the testimony taken by that committee, accompanied by resolutions recommending an appropriation of three million two hundred and seventeen thousand seven humdred and thirty-six dollars for the payment of certain claims against the navy department, and directing the secretary to cancel con-tracts amounting to three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Made the special order for

and added that it was not even signed by a material now, and to order the building to solicitor. Mr. Davenport stated that I was proceed without further delay, is to my mind Mr. Keifer advocated the bill, stating that amount of business done in their respective districts, except the salary of the district-attorney for the southern district of New York, provides that the fees and perquisites hereto-fore received by those officers shall be covered into the treasury. It also regulates the number and compensation of assistant-attorneys.

hon, the latter criticising the former's course sert in lieu thereof "from and after its passin advectating the passage of the bill under conside ration and then stumping Ohio, making prirty capital by hypocritically talking bill.

about war claims.

Mr. Kiefer, in the course of his speech, which was frequently interrupted by Mr. M'Ma non, said his colleague's suggestion—
that he intended to make capital out of this matter—came from a spirit that lay deep in

The president, pro tem. overruled the point of order on the ground that the senator had the right to strike out the words just inserted his colleague's bosom-a spirit of demagoguery.
Mr. M'Mahon retorted with remarks to

Mary college bill, because it would open the doors to a legion of claims behind it.

Mr. Goode remarked that most of these appropriate the control of the college bill, because it would open the body.

Sens appropriate the college bill, because it would open the body. war claims came from men who had been really loyal to the Union. Those who had

Mr. Blair suggested that the Democratic side of the house ought not to present or sus- calling upon the secretary of the treasury fo tain fraudulent ciaims.

Republican side of the chamber, and had lis- same. Agreed to. tened calmly, but with evident disrelish to Mr. White's remarks, replied to them, and denied emphatically that any unnecessary or avoidable privation had been imposed upon Federal prisoners in Confederate hands, and

Mr. Thompson expressed his humiliation at | who come in contact with it. Published b what he called an unstatesmanlike and un- W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati. patriotic reason given by the gentleman from Ohio [Finley] for not voting for any of these war claims, that the Republican party might seek to make political capital out of his act.

ists-men who had stood here and there in the south as unbent as their native pines, and

who had been "spotted" for their loyalty and had been persecuted for it. Mr. Hunton challenged Mr. Thompson to Mr. Hunton challenged Mr. Thompson to instance such cases of persecution.

Mr. Cabell repudiated indignantly that imputation. He spurned the idea that the southern representatives would either present or uphold any fraudulent claim. The people of the south were poor; they had been bereft of their property, and had little left but their good name, which they hoped and expected to maintain untarnished. Ninetynine out of every hundred of these war claims were made by men who, during the war, had were made by men who, during the war, had been known as southern loyalists, and their claims should not now be called rebel war

audible sentence in his speech being to the

effect that the statement of Mr. Hunton as to

table. Defeated-yeas, 59; nays, 110. The

bill was then passed.

Mr. Keifer presented to the house an invi-

Mr. Durham, from the committee on ex-

penditures in the department of justice, reported a bill regulating the salaries of United

States district-attorneys. It fixes the salaries

of such officers at from two thousand to five

thousand dollars, to be regulated by the

which is fixed at ten thousand dollars, and

The house joint resolution authorizing the

Printed and recommitted.

Adjourned.

bildra Thompson argued in support of the bad been, in regard to these wouldcan party erous, liberal and magnanimous.

Mr. Bright took the floor to close the discussion, but at the solicitation of Mr. White [Pa.] yielded one minute to that gendeman. Mr. White thereupon, in a more excited manner even than he had exhibited a few minutes before took up the second making minutes before took up the same subject, summoned before the house the ghastly skeletons of Andersonville and other southern prisons, but denied that he had any desire to stir up angry passions. As he became more and more excited in his manner, gesticulating vehemently and moving across the area toward the Democratic side of the house, he was

greeted from that side with jeering shouts of "Louder," "Louder." At the top of his voice he declared that he was ready to meet the issue raised by the gentleman from Virginia [Hunton].

Mr. Vance asked him whether he [White]
had been in the southern army. Mr. White scornfully answered in the negern army, and had been a prisoner of war in the hands of the Confederate army; he

been deliberately starved in the rebel prisons. Mr. Eden and other members of the Dem-ocratic side claimed that Mr. White's time had expired, and the chairman so stated. Mr. White, however, paid no attention to the intimation, but continued, amid a storm of objections, calls to order, and other interruptions from the Democratic side of the house, to shout at the top of his voice, the only

Mr. Dunnell introduced a bill providing that notice of contest, under the pre-emption homestead and timber-culture laws, must be printed in a newspaper in the country where such contest lies. Passed. the responsibility of the Federal government for the sufferings of the Federal prisoners in the Confederate prisons was —. By this

company to an amount not exceeding four on the ground that he was estopped by his conduct from now asserting that Fremont and Snethen were not officers of the road." The result of which of the obstacles thrown in the way by your recent decision, and the active and persistent while that it will certainly become a law during the present session, and I should bundred thousand dollars, was referred to committee of the whole.

The house then went into committee of the whole, which is the result of the principle of the whole in the condition of the result hundred thousand dollars, was referred to

xpenditure of thirty-six thousand dollars t the two hundred thousand dollars appro priated to give greater stability to the found-ation of the Washington monument passed. The president pro tempore laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting a communication from Charles F. Atkinson, president of the Moline water-power company, of Illinois, and also a communication from the chief of the ordnance bureau renewing his recommendation that one hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to complete the development of the water power at Rock Island arsenal. The secretary ap-proves of the recommendation, and asks that

the money be appropriated. Ordered print-Also a communication from the secretary of the treasury, inclosing a report from the chief of the bureau of statistics, in answer to a recent resolution of the senate in regard to to the total consumption in the United States of manufactured articles upon which tariff duties were paid, etc. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table. The consideration of the bill to repeal the

oankruptcy act was then resumed. Senator Maxey continued his argument in favor of the repeal. He said that the house bill was perfect, and he was opposed to any amendments by the senate. Senator Hill favored its immediate repeal

Senetor M'Creery said the postpouement of the date of the repeal had very much the appearance of no repeal at all; and in this view he was sustained by the leading business men of the country. After further debate, the pending question

being on the amendment of Senator Thurman to strike out "January 1, 1879," and insert "September 1, 1878," so that the repeal age," so that the repeal of the law should take effect from and after the passage of the Senator Thurman raised the point of order

that the amendment could not be made, the senate having just inserted September. and insert others in lieu thereof. The amendment of Senator Beck was re

jected-yeas, 22; nays, 24. the effect that the hypocrisy of his colleague and of the Republican side of the house in the amendment of the judiciary committee the matter of these war claims had been un- as amended by Senator Thurman, and it was satisfaction of revealing to the world the pro-cess by which they have been wronged. Shall weavers have struck against the five per cent.

London, May 10.—At Macclesfield the veiled. He had never voted for paying the claim of either a loyal or disloyal man. He was passed. It now goes back to the house of representatives for the concurrence of that had even voted against the William and of representatives for the concurrence of that Senator Sargent called up the postoffice

appropriation bill, that it might be unfinished business at the next meeting of the senate the great mass of southern people, when they assented to the secession movement, had construction of a ship-canal to connect the burned their bridges behind them and never | waters of Chesapeake and Delaware bays expected to ask congress to pay them for and to ascertain the feasibility and probabl cost thereof. Referred. Senator Sargent submitted a resolution

information as to the circumstances unde Mr. White [Pa.] spoke with much warmth | which receipts and deposits at the different of the persecutions of southern loyalists in mints for the coinage of trade dollars were suspended in October, 1877, together with Mr. Hunton, who had crossed over to the copies of all correspondence in relation to the After an executive session, the senate ad journed until Monday.

"Andrews' Bazar," said a lady, "has made itself indispensable in our family. Our imputed to the Federal government the blame dresses are all made from its patterns; its for such privations in refusing to allow the exchange of prisoners. He deprecated the introduction of such a topic into the debate.

Germany Declines the Silver Confer LONDON, May 10 .- A Berlin dispatch says This position was denied by Mr. Fin- the German government has decided to de ley. For his part he was ready and willing cline the invitation from the United States to to vote for the just claims of southern loyal- attend the international coinage conference

FIRE AT SEA.

Resulting in the Destruction of a Vessel, Three Lives Lost, Several Injured, and Narrow Escape of Over Four Hundred Passengers.

LONDON, May 10 .- The Allan line steamship Sardinian, Captain Dutton, from Liver-pool, May 9th, for Quebec, is on fire at the entrance of Lough Foyle, in the harbor of Londonderry. It is reported that an explo-sion of generated gas occurred on board, and that every effort to save the vessel proved ineffectual. There were about four hundred and sixty passengers aboard, and a few were injured, one fatally. The captain telegraph d immediately to Londonderry for accommoda-tions for four hundred passengers, and two o assist are sent to the mouth of the lough had put into Lough Forrem The Sardinian

passengers. MOVILLE, May 10.—The explosion on board the steamship Sardinia occurred at half-past bree o'clock this morning, in the forehold; forty persons were injured and three killed. Some of the injured were dangerously hurt and taken to Londonderry hospital. All attempts to scuttle the ship were, at latest reports, the uccessful. Some of the steerage passengers are reported to be cut off from help, but it is believed possible they will be saved. Four hundred passengers have been taken to Londonderry.

LATEST.

LONDONDERRY, May 10.—Many of the injured by the explosion on board the Sardinian are not expected to recover. The vessel is on fire amidship, and half of the watch in ative, but said that he had been in the northern army, and had been a prisoner of war in the hands of the Confederate army; he therefore knew what he had asserted, and he passengers were killed than at first stated. repeated that the Union men from the valley of Virginia and from East Tennessee had there were also some English and Scotch em-

igrants on board. Ten Months Exports from the Port of New York. NEW YORK, May 10.—The Daily Bulletin publishes a table showing the exports from the port of New York for the ten months ending April 30th, including \$13,642,771 in specie, amounted to \$294,423,534, against \$258,199,485 during the same portion of the previous fiscal year. The imports, on the contrary, show a decrease, being, including \$35,581,838 specie, but \$258,715,611, against \$264,553,363 during the same portion of the previous fiscal year. The customs duties collected at New York during the past ten months aggregated \$78,350,311.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTIAT relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and leading properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every fibrons contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known rement. In one short year it has found its way from the Allantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarch. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have at coast lerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good in we throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy geatleman of intelligence and refinement say, "I over my life to Sanford's liadical three," you may feel assured that it is an article of prest value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day. tation to be present at the Decoration day services at Arlington, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Laid on

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me FOL! OWED the directions to the letter and am hap D. W. GRAY, M. D., MUSCATINE, IOWA. HAVE recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their gh estimate of its value and good effects with them WM. BOWEN, 25 Fing St., St. Louis.

A FTER using two bottles I find myself permanently cured. I have since recommended over one hundred bottles with the greatest success.

WM. W. ARMSTRONG,
159 HARRISON AVE., BOSTON. With have sold Sanford's Radical Curr for nearly one year and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have yet to learn of the first com-S. D. DALDWIN & CO., WASHINGTON, IND. IE cure effected in my case by Sanford's Radical

Lach parliage of Sanford's Radical Cure contains r. Santord's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full direc-ons for its use in all cases. Price, \$1.00. For sale by I wholesale and retail druggists and dealers through-it the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POT-ER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Bos-ta, Mass.

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Gentlemen. — I sent for one of COLLINS' VOLTAIC LASTERS, and it has been of great benefit in reduc-graswelling in my left side that two physicians pro-ounced Enlargement of the Spicen, and one pro-cunced it an Ovariau Tumor. CINTHIANIA, IND., March 20, 1877. THEY ARE THE BEST. Gentlemen. — Englosed you will take \$1.35, and I wish you would send me mother dearn of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. By the above you will see that I can do something to help others in some way even if I am not able to be up and around. There are a number who have tried your plasters who had given out it is all plasters were good I'r mobiling, and now join with no that they are the best they have ever tried. I have it along this winter better than I have before in three years. We find I could have beard of your plasters before.

Yours, de..

LORETTA M. CROSS.

BELLETON SPA. N. Y., March E., 1877.

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